

THE BREWER COMPANY

1354 U.S. Hwy. 50
Milford, OH 45150

MSDS NO: 1528.0

DATE: 1/12/00

Replaces: same

Date: 7/1/98

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

A. IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Product Name: BREWER COTE E-Z STIR HEAVY DUTY FILLER & SEALER

Chemical Name: Coal Tar, inorganic filler and water emulsion.

CAS Number: N/A, a complex mixture.

Product Appearance and Odor: a brown to dark brown thick consistency coal tar emulsion with a suspended anti skid and filling particles with a coal tar pitch odor when completely stirred. Cures to a dark black color.

Emergency Telephone Number: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 24 hours

MSDS Code No.: 1528.0

B. COMPONENTS AND HAZARD INFORMATION

COMPONENTS	CAS NO.	ACGIH TLV	APPROXIMATE WT% CONCENTRATION
Refined Coal Tar Pitch	65996-93-2	0.2mg/m ³ **	less than 25%
Water	7732-18-5	Not Hazardous	greater than 38%
Quartz	14808-60-7	0.1mg/m ³ (dust)*	less than 25%
Hydrous Aluminum Silicate	1332-58-7	10mg/m ³ (dust)*	less than 12%
Additives	Proprietary	N/A	less than 1%

* As respirable dust. ** Coal Tar Pitch volatiles (Benzene soluble fraction) see Section H.

Hazardous Materials Identification System: (HMIS RATING)

Hazard Ranking: 0-Least 1-Slight

Health-3

Flammability-1

Reactivity-0

2-Moderate

3-High

4-Extreme

C. PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY AND EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Coal Tar - Vapors and mist may cause irritation to the eyes. Eye contact with product will result in irritation, which in the absence of recommended first aid, can result in minor burns to eyes. If eye contact occurs, flush with water or mineral oil for at least 15 minutes and **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION**. Inorganic particulates; quartz, etc., may cause mechanical irritation.

Skin: Coal Tar - Exposure causes skin irritation characterized by skin itching, burning, swelling, and redness. Photosensitization of the skin may occur. This irritation has a burning sensation somewhat like sunburn and is accentuated by sunlight. Repeated or prolonged contact may contribute to conditions such as dermatitis, tar warts, and rough skin. If contact occurs, wash affected area with waterless hand cleaner. Remove contaminated clothing/shoes and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered. If irritation persists, **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION**.

Inhalation: Coal Tar - Acute effects caused from overexposure may include coughing, sneezing, and swollen or irritated nasal mucosa and sinuses. Repeated and/or prolonged contact to high concentrations may result in toxic effects, such as respiratory difficulties, convulsions, and possible cardiovascular collapse may occur. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or oxygen as needed. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION**.

Ingestion: Coal Tar - May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation followed by nausea and vomiting, abdominal discomfort, rapid pulse, etc. In extreme cases, cardiovascular collapse may occur. If ingested, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give water or clear liquids. Consult local Poison Control Center, **IMMEDIATELY!**

D. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

Flash Point: (Minimum) 212° F TCC (Coal Tar Pitch) ASTM D3143

Autoignition Temperature: Not established

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - Hazard Identification:
Reactivity-0

Health-3

Flammability-1

Handling Precautions: Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers cool and dry. Store in properly ventilated area. Keep away from sources of heat and flame.

Flammable or Explosive Limits: (Approximate percent by volume in air)
not est'd

Lower (LEL): not est'd

Upper (UEL):

Extinguishing Media and Fire Fighting Procedures: Extinguish with dry chemical, CO₂, or sand. Universal type foam and water fog are effective. Water may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. FIREMAN should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn when fumes and/or smoke are present. A complete soap and water shower should be taken. Scott Air Pack should be available.

Decomposition Products under Fire Conditions: Pyrolysis products of aromatic hydrocarbons.

"Empty" Container Warning: Dispose of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. For work on tanks, refer to OSHA regulation ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding or other contemplated operations.

E. HEALTH AND HAZARD INFORMATION

Variability Among Individuals: Health studies have shown that individual sensitivities vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to vapors, liquids, mists, or fumes should be minimized. Some individuals are more susceptible than others to skin disorders. Fair-haired, light complexioned persons are more apt to be affected than dark-haired, dark skinned people.

Effects of Overexposure: (Signs and symptoms of exposure) Chronic overexposure (as defined by OSHA standards) may cause cancer. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Causes eye and skin irritation.

Nature of Hazard and Toxicity Information: Liquid can cause skin irritation and dermatitis, including acne. Coal tar is a phototoxic substance which, in the presence of ultraviolet light (sunlight), can cause a skin reaction similar to an exaggerated sunburn, frequently causing blisters.

Ingestion can cause severe gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting if swallowed; fatal in dose of about 0.1g/kg of body weight.

Long term exposure to coal tar over many years in the absence of recommended hygiene practices can cause changes in skin pigmentation, benign skin growths, or skin cancer. Additionally, inhalation of vapors over a period of several years may present a lung cancer hazard.

Coal tar, benzo(a)pyrene, and mineral oils containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons have been determined by NTP and IARC to be human carcinogens.

Crystalline quartz contained in this product is totally encapsulated and does not present a respirable dust hazard. Crystalline quartz in respirable form may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). Silicosis is a form of disabling pulmonary fibrosis which can be progressive and may lead to death.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (volume 42, 1987) concludes that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals, and that there is limited evidence of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC Class 2A.

Pre-existing Medical Conditions Which May be Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with history of diseases in the liver, skin, eye, respiratory system, blood forming organs or with bleeding abnormalities or exposure to material harmful to these systems are at greater risk than normal risk of developing adverse health effects when working with this product.

F. PHYSICAL DATA

The following are approximate or typical values and should not be used for precise design purposes.

Boiling Range: 212° F IBP (ASTM D 86)

Vapor Pressure: Approximately 0 mm Hg @ 70° F - estimated

Specific Gravity: Greater than 1.00

Vapor Density: Greater than 1.0 (air = 1.0)

Molecular Weight: N/A
complex mixture of hydrocarbons

Percent Volatile by Volume: Less than 50

pH: 7.0 - 8.0

Solubility in Water @ 1 ATM and 77 ° F: partially miscible

Viscosity: A thick consistency greater than 6,000 cps @ 77° F when completely stirred.

G. REACTIVITY

Stability: _____ unstable ☒ stable

Hazardous Polymerization: _____ may occur ☒ will not occur

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposition is not expected from normal handling. Combustion products can include oxides of nitrogen, carbon, and possibly sulfur.

Incompatibility (Material to Avoid): None known.

Conditions to Avoid: None Known.

H. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Steps to be taken if spilled or released:

- Keep people away.
- Recover free product; add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbents.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Ventilate confined spaces; open all windows and doors.

- Keep product out of sewers and water courses by diking or impounding.
- Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, water courses or extensive land areas.
- ASSURE CONFORMITY WITH APPLICABLE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS.

Reportable Quantity (RQ), EPA Regulation 40 CFR 306: (CERCLA 302 and 304):

None above reportable quantities.

Extremely Hazardous Substance(s) Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ), EPA Regulation 40 CFR 355: (SARA Section 302-304):

None above reportable quantities.

Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, EPA Regulation 40 CFR 372: (SARA Section 313):

None above reportable quantities.

EPA Hazard Classification Code: (SARA Sections 311 and 312):

Acute Hazard XXX	Chronic Hazard XXX	Fire Hazard	Pressure Hazard	Reactive Hazard	Not Applicable
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I. PROTECTION AND PRECAUTIONS

Ventilation: Ventilation should be adequate. Maintain vapor and/or particulate levels below the applicable exposure limits for coal tar pitch volatiles. See Section B, Refined Coal Tar Pitch.

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when TLV is exceeded.

Protective Gloves: Use chemical resistant gloves, if needed, to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Eye Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles (ANSI Z87.1) or safety glasses when working, pouring or transferring this material. **DO NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES IN THE PRESENCE OF THIS MATERIAL UNLESS SPLASH GOGGLES ARE WORN.**

Other Protective Equipment: Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing which could result in prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear clothing closed at the neck, long sleeved shirt, pants, and impermeable shoes. Contaminated gloves, clothing, etc. should be removed immediately and cleaned.

Irritation of the skin and sunburn reactions in handling coal tar products can usually be alleviated or prevented by the use of protective creams and sunscreen agents. Protective or "barrier creams" form a film that acts both as a chemical and physical "barrier" between the skin and the contaminant and tends to resist penetration of the contaminant into the pores of the skin. In applying "barrier" creams, be sure the skin is clean and dry. Sunscreen agents filter out most of the ultra-violet rays from the sun.

A suggested application is to use a high protection sunscreen (sun protection factor 15 or greater) such as Coppertone Super Shade Lotion applied to clean skin and allowed to dry (5 minutes). This sunscreen blocks out most ultra-violet lengths of the sun's rays. Ultra-violet rays are emitted throughout the day and evening, regardless of cloud cover. Next, a protective barrier cream such as Ply-9, which is solvent resistant and water soluble (for easier clean-up) should be applied. This cream will occlude the skin pores and form a "barrier" so that the chemicals cannot penetrate. Creams that are not solvent resistant such as Jergins SBS44, West Chemical's 411, or MSA's FEND should be avoided. Repeat applications each time after washing or after rough work which would remove the protective film by abrasion. To remove, wash skin with warm water and mild soap. One of the advantages of protective creams is that it makes it easier to clean tars, oils, etc. of the skin.

Work Practices/Engineering Controls: Keep containers closed when not in use. DO NOT STORE NEAR HEAT, SPARKS, FLAME OR STRONG OXIDANTS.

Personal Hygiene: Minimize breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Remove contaminated clothing; launder or dry clean before reuse. Remove contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean and dry before reuse. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at end of work period. Product is readily removed from skin by waterless hand cleaners followed by washing thoroughly with soap and water.

J. TRANSPORTATION AND OSHA LABEL INFORMATION

Transportation Incident Information: For further information relative to spills resulting from transportation incidents, refer to latest Department of Transportation Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents, DOT P 5800.3.

DOT Identification Number: Exempt from DOT HM-181 regulation.

OSHA REQUIRED LABEL INFORMATION: In compliance with hazard and right-to-know requirements, the following OSHA Hazard Warnings should be found on a label, bill of lading or invoice accompanying this product. **WARNING! CONTAINS COAL TAR PITCH.** Note: product label will contain additional non-OSHA information.

K.

OTHER

The information and recommendations contained herein are to the best of THE BREWER COMPANY'S knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. THE BREWER COMPANY does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and THE BREWER COMPANY shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof.

The information and recommendations are offered for the users consideration and examination, and it is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that they are suitable and complete for its particular use. It is also the users responsibility to make certain that it is relying upon the most recent, updated, information and recommendations available from THE BREWER COMPANY.

The Environmental Information included under Section H hereof as well as the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ratings have been included by THE BREWER COMPANY in order to provide additional health and hazard classification information. The ratings recommended are based upon the criteria supplied by the developers of these rating systems, together with THE BREWER COMPANY'S interpretation of the available data.

For Other Product Information Contact:

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BREWER COTE QUALITY MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS
